FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BORDER PASS TO CHILE REOPENED 10 JANUARY

PY110144Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0125 GMT 11 Jan 79 PY

[Text] San Carlos, Bariloche, 10 Jan 79 (NA)--San Carlos Mayor Osmar Hector Barberis reported today that the international Andean pass Rincon Puyehue, which was closed at the beginning of December, has been reopened to traffic. These restrictions, which had been in force for approximately 1 month, were lifted at noon today, thus normalizing traffic between Chile and Argentina.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PAPAL SUMMONS OF CUBILLOS, PASTOR

PY110221Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 11 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry has categorically denied any knowledge of an alleged decision by the pope to summon the Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers. Authorized sources of the Foreign Ministry said that rumors of an alleged decision by the Vatican to summon [words indistinct] should be disregarded. They indicated that Pope John II's first predictable step "will be the announcement accepting the mission of mediator." The sources also said: "Any other assumptions are the responsibility of those reporting them, and it should be noted that any speculation at this time on this new development does not contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives sought by the Montevideo agreement.

BRIEFS

URANIUM OXIDE PLANT--Cordoba, 8 Jan (NA)--Officials of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) have stated that a plant under construction in Cordoba will produce 150 tons per year of uranium oxide necessary for the country's nuclear plants. The plant, called Cordoba, is in its first stage and is the first in the country. The Cordoba plant will use uranium from the Gigantes deposits located in the Cordoba Mountains and will be the only plant processing uranium oxide. The first stage includes tests next February in Germany to certify the quality of the national product. The 150 tons per year will fufill the needs of the Atucha I and the Embalse Rio Tercero nuclear plants. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Jan 79 PY]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (TELAM)--The federal police have arrested seven men and a woman who were trafficking in marihuana and cocaine base from Paraguay. The arrested persons are Omar Eduardo Villa, Horacio Victor Marzoa, Juan Carlos Garofalo, Carlos Osvaldo Burzzalino, Victor Hugo Lezcano, Carlos Alberto Pepe, Jose Norberto Pugliese and Liliana Haydee de Posis. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Jan 79]

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 8 Jan (TELAM)--The Economy Ministry has reported that the cost of living increased by 169.8 percent in 1978. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0045 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY]

TARIFF INTEGRATION MEETINGS--Under Secretary of Commerce and International Economic Negotiations Juan Esteban Dumas traveled to Mexico yesterday. He will hold several meetings with high-ranking officials of the Mexican Economy and Foreign Affairs secretariats regarding tariff integration between Mexico and Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY]

FORMER BANZER LIAISON DIRECTOR COMMITS SUICIDE

PY091837 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Your attention, please. We have the following last-minute report from La Paz:

Political circles in La Paz were stirred this morning when the news became known that Gaston Villa had committeed suicide. Gaston Villa, commonly known as "Tito" Villa, had committed suicide at his home last night.

He held the post of liaison director under Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez. He was a high leader of the National Unity Committee [CUN]; industry and commerce under secretary; marketing manager of the Bolivian Development Corporation [CBF] and held several other posts.

This report has just been received by the press department of this radio station.

SEVEN BARRIENTISTS ARRESTED IN COCHABAMBA

PY101346Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Text] In the last few hours several citizens were detained by state security organizations in Cochabamba City. This has been confirmed by Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton, who went to that city, staying there for only a few hours.

In statements to the press the minister asserted that the intentions of the military junta will not be thwarted and that politics should be humanized, according to a new pattern promoted by his ministry. To this end, he added, (?those responsible) for the political movements of the country have been called upon to reflect, thus permitting the fulfillment of the intentions of the government through democracy.

Lopez did not identify the persons who have been detained; they will be questioned in order to establish their degree of guilt.

According to reports by relatives, seven persons have been detained; they follow the ideology of former President Rene Barrientos Ortuno.

The minister then stated that rumors of subversion are emerging somehow; nevertheless there is tranquillity both in Cochabamba and other regions of the country. The perfect of Cochabamba Department has said that the detentions were ordered as a measure of precaution in order to prevent events which might disturb the country.

Among those detained are Eduardo Soriano (Palacios), former comptroller general of the republic, and (Lucas Alarcon), who was deputy commander of the so-called Bolivian Social Nationalist Legion, which was active during the governments of former Presidents Banzer and Pereda.

Arrests Linked to Coup

PY101432Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Bolivian military junta reported today that for the second time in 50 days it had foiled an ultrarightwing plot designed to overthrow it and cancel the next general elections.

Interior Minister Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton reported the detention in Cochabamba, 400 km southeast of La Paz, of Eduardo Soriano Badani, former comptroller general of the country and of other ultrarightwing activists.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES ROUNDUP OF BANZER ASSOCIATES

PY101413Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 6 Jan 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton has stated, in denying rumors circulating yesterday, that there are no political prisoners and that the security organizations have not raided any private homes.

"The intention of the military junta and the Interior Ministry is to humanize politics," Lopez said, explaining that "a few persons have been summoned to make statements. Nobody has been detained."

He also denied that security personnel had raided private homes.

Answering a question by newsmen, the interior minister reported that the security organizations, doing their duty to the government, "are closely watching suspects who are trying to disturb the institutionalization and constitutionalization process of the country".

He did not identify the suspects but he confirmed that the former police commander, Col Pablo Caballero, was among those who had been summoned.

He asserted: "Otherwise, and apart from tendentious rumors, there is absolute tranquillity in the country." According to an official report, Lopez Leyton submitted a report on these events to yesterday's cabinet meeting.

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES ACCESS TO SEA

PY101852Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] There will be no peace on the American continent unless the problem of Bolivia's landlocked position is favorably solved. This statement was made this morning by Jorge Escobari Cusicanqui when he assumed the post as Foreign Ministry under secretary. Escobari Cusicanqui replaces Marcelo Ostria, who has resigned from his post as a consequence of a campaign mounted against him because of his participation in the negotiations with Chile over the maritime problem.

220 MCF OF GAS DAILY TO BE SOLD TO ARGENTINA

PY101309Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1229 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 10 Jan (LATIN)--Bolivia will increase its sales of gas to Argentina to 220 million cubic feet [mcf] per day beginning in July, authorized sources announced here.

The final negotiations will be completed in this capital after the arrival this month of an official delegation from the neighboring country, Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry spokesmen said.

At the same time the Argentine delegation will analyze the possible acquisition of 3,000 barrels of gasoline and 300 tons of liquified gas per day, the spokesmen said.

Bolivia currently supplies 150 mcf of gas a day to Argentina, and it is studying the possible sale of 400 mcf daily to Brazil.

ROME MEETING OF CUBILLOS, PASTOR NOT CONFIRMED

PY101901Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] Our correspondent (Alberto Gallin) will now report from Buenos Aires: [begin Gallin relay] Persistent reports circulating in this capital today indicate that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor will go to Rome this weekend to meet Chilean Foreign Minister Cubillos and Pope John Paul II.

This report, which was not confirmed by San Martin Palace, was also published in the newspaper CLARIN of this capital. [end relay]

Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have stated that it is too early to talk about a visit to Rome by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, commenting on press reports released in Buenos Aires.

CLARIN reported today in Buenos Aires that Foreign Ministers Hernan Cubillos and Carlos Pastor have been summoned to the Vatican by the pope to notify them of his formal acceptance to act as mediator in their border conflict. CLARIN reported that the two ministers may go to Rome this weekend.

Chilean diplomatic sources have denied this possibility, noting that it is too early to talk about this. They added that the next step will not necessarily be a meeting of the two ministers in Rome, and that prior to the pope's acceptance there are still a number of formalities to be complied with.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET EXTOLS MONTEVIDEO AGREEMENT

PY101626Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1441 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jan (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet has regarded the signing of the "Act of Montevideo" as a "momentous event because it has brought relaxation between two countries that were reaching a very difficult situation."

The chief of state made this statement at a press conference last night upon returning from a 4-day tour of the southern region of the country.

The president noted that complete relaxation between Argentina and Chile will be achieved in a gradual manner, "bringing the situation to normal in the Patagonia and Magallanes zones."

Although he did not specifically mention it, President Pinochet was referring to the withdrawal of troops stationed in areas adjacent to the border, as agreed in the "Act of Montevideo," signed by the foreign ministers of Chile and Argentina, Hernan Cubillos and Carlos W. Pastor, respectively.

PISAINER COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ARGENTINES

PY101848Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Rafael Pisainer commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday at 1730 Cardinal Antonio Samore took a plane from the Argentine capital and went to Rome to initiate the first stage of the mediation which was agreed upon between Chile and Argentina regarding the delimitation of maritime areas in the south.

It is now up to Cardinal Samore to formally submit, according to the Montevideo agreement, the Chilean-Argentine petition for mediation to Pope John Paul II, and the pope still has to officially accept the task, but obviously there is no doubt that he will do so.

The first reactions and commentaries are also beginning to appear on both sides since the agreement was signed late Monday night. The important thing, as we said yesterday, is that we have entered a stage which should be one of relaxation and which will be one of negotiations and possibly one of propaganda and publicity offensives as well as diplomatic offensives, but which nonetheless removes the problem of the warlike atmosphere which the situation had taken on in an alarming manner.

As we have explained on several occasions, the problem is that for us Chileans there is no Beagle problem, because it is a thing on which a verdict has been given; it is something finished. For 60 years Argentina has insisted on its own theories on the Beagle Channel and adjacent islands. After 60 years, in 1972, it succeeded in having the case submitted to the arbiter which Argentina had requested: the British Crown. For almost 6 years the international judges, appointed by the British Crown, studied the arguments and proofs of both sides; Chile submitted Argentine maps, printed between 1885 and the years 1972 and 1973, which showed that the islands and the Beagle Channel had always been Chilean, as well as all our island possessions to the south of the Beagle Channel. Chile did not even need to work out any complicated set of arguments for the international judges appointed by the British Crown. The main Chilean argument was to show the maps drawn by the Argentines themselves, printed since 1885, to produce the result we all know: a unanimous decision to confirm Chilean sovereignty over the area which Argentina wished to control.

In view of this hard diplomatic and publicity setback, Argentina then created an atmosphere which is fortunately now about to disappear. This does not mean, however, that Argentina will not insist that the whole problem of the southern region be studied again. For us, the only thing pending is a delimitation of the maritime areas. The Beagle Channel and adjacent islands have been confirmed as belonging to Chile by a unanimous decision which any honorable nation has the obligation to respect.

Argentina has dared to question a unanimous decision in the arbitration which it had asked for itself, so we do not know what kind of guarantees can emerge from the mediation process which is now initiated. If one of the parties rejects the unanimous decision made by the judges elected by that same party, we really do not know what guarantees can be asked for. This is one of the reasons why there were delegates and special ambassadors from Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil and the United States present when the document was signed in Montevideo, because we wanted witnesses to the signing of the agreement, so that we would not be told later that this was an arrangement made in the dark. The delegates from the four countries and Cardinal Samore saw Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor sign the document and there is clear proof of all this.

President Jorge Rafael Videla said, in a statement made to the entire Argentine people shortly after the signing of the document, that the government of our neighboring country reasserts its decision to continue defending its sovereignty over the Atlantic Ocean. As you have heard, Argentina has committed itself not to use force, to accept the pope's mediation and not to disturb harmony, but it still maintains its point of view.

The Argentines have the highly curious idea that we have towed the islands or pushed them farther toward the east. The Picton, Neuva and Lennox islands are very hard to move. They have been there since the creation of the world and they have always been Chilean, which is proven by the maps of the Argentines themselves from the last century, until Argentina changed its cartography in the last few years in a late attempt to support the claims it has lost, and, of course it occurs to the Argentines that the islands are in the Atlantic. We have no knowledge of that, but it is one of their theories.

Since everything will not be serious, solemn and protocolary argumentation, former Vice President Isaac Rojas had to appear. I simply believe that he must have exposed himself to too much sun in the streets of Buenos Aires and suffered the initial state of a sunstroke [words indistinct]. According to Admiral Rojas--now listen carefully--the papal mediation must lead to the final recognition of full Argentine sovereignty in the Atlantic Ocean to the east of the Cape Horn longitude, including the islands of Lennox, Picton, Nueva, Deceit, Evout, Sesambre, Barnevelt and the eastern parts of the islands divided by the Cape Horn longitude, including, of course, Cape Horn Island itself. Admiral Rojas forgot to include Rancagua, Talcahuano and La Serena on the list. If that gentleman did not have a sunstroke yesterday, we suggest that someone examine the yerba mate tea he drinks, because it must have been exchanged for something very different.

This is all for today. Thank you.

EL MERCURIO DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF MONTEVIDEO DECLARATION

PY102200Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO wrote here today that the demobilization of troops will be the first sign showing the Argentine and Chilean willingness to achieve peace on the Beagle Channel conflict. Similar experience in other areas indicates that this process is neither simple nor rapid, EL MERCURIO stated in its Wednesday issue. It added that the armed forces of both countries will be adopting measures which circumstances indicate in order to completely fulfill the commitment assumed with the Holy See in this regard.

Chile and Argentina, on accepting in Montevideo the mediation of Pope John Paul II in the conflict, agreed not to use military force, to gradually return to the situation as it was at the beginning of 1977, and not to take measures capable of adversely affecting mutual harmony. EL MERCURIO commented in this regard that Argentina will have to lift several restrictive measures on the traffic of Chilean freight and passengers through its territory, adding that this causes quantitative damage and all kinds of disturbances.

Whatever is done to normalize relations will help to accelerate peace between the two countries, which are forced by their geography and their history to coexist along an extensive border and through an interchange that cannot be interrupted for long, the newspaper concluded.

TRAFFIC WITH ARGENTINA INCREASES DRAMATICALLY

PY101857Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The movement of vehicles between Chile and Argentina through Las Cuevas has increased by 50 percent since yesterday. It is believed that this increase was motivated by the successful agreement signed on the border dispute in Montevideo on Monday by the Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers.

A total of 93 vehicles were ready yesterday to pass through the international tunnel linking the two countries. It is expected that the movement will be even greater this weekend.

Officials of the Argentine Automobile Club stated that yesterday's movement was quite similar to what it used to be before the conflict between the two nations worsened. The tunnel was closed several times in December.

AP TO PULL OUT AS SOON AS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED

PA101922Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The national government today made official the suspension of the ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] international news agency for not fulfilling the requisites of Colombian law. The Communications Ministry released the resolution to this effect at noon today.

On its part, ASSOCIATED PRESS announced it will suspend activities in Colombia as soon as it receives the respective notification.

MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN AT INCREASING SUBVERSION

PA101716Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Colombian Government declared officially today that it is very concerned at the way subversive activities have been developing in the past few days.

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, a Liberal, said that Colombia at this time is facing a very abnormal situation regarding public order.

He said that the subversive activities of the past few days, such as the theft of over 4,000 rifles from the army by a guerrilla group which calls itself the "M-19," worry the government.

He explained that the abnormal situation is even more serious because subversives are trying to gain an edge over the government, but he added that this cannot happen because measures will be taken to prevent it.

Zea Hernandez asserted that, as in war, the Turbay Ayala administration "will not underestimate the enemy," and that "it is not known when the subversive forces may seize the upper hand."

"It is up to the army to work hard and intensely to prevent subversion from growing or gaining an advantage," he said, emphasizing the success last week with the discovery of a "people's jail."

"Locating that jail, where kidnaped persons were held, has been a big blow by the army against subversion--which will be given no respite," he said.

Zea Hernandez pointed out that the abnormal situation in Colombia became evident when the democratic government of Turbay Ayala was obliged to maintain a state of siege in the country. Concluding, he said that this measure (the state of siege) will be maintained until Colombia recovers absolute public calm.

GOVERNMENT VOWS TO UPHOLD INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES

PA101730Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government announced this morning that it would respect constitutional provisions regarding individual liberties and added that if no evidence is obtained within 10 days against a number of persons charged by the army with involvement in subversive activities, such persons will be immediately released.

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez said that the executive branch has invoked Article 28 of the national constitution because it feels that it applies in this case. He explained that the article authorizes the government during peace or war time--that is, under the state of siege--anyone seriously regarded as being capable of disrupting public order. [as heard]

The minister emphasized that the persons against whom the measure was adopted [words indistinct] charges [words indistinct]. For this reason, the government felt that it had to hold them under arrest until it completed an investigation. However, they will be released immediately if no evidence against them is found within the legal term of 10 days.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY CALI AIRBASE

PA102022Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 10 Jan (AFP)--The afternoon daily EL ESPACIO disclosed today that the M-19 guerrilla group had tried to occupy an airbase in Cali apparently to seize a plane and transport abroad the thousands of arms stolen from an arsenal here.

The attempt by the M-19 command failed after an exchange of gunfire with the personnel of Marco Fidel Suarez Airbase. There were no reports of casualties or wounded on either side.

The attack against the base took place 2 hours after authorities announced the existence of subversive plans in the country plotted by seditious movements, the newspaper said.

Air Force Denies Report

PA110427Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA

[Communique issued on 10 January 1979 by the High Command of the Colombian Air Force--read by announcer]

[Text] In reply to press reports on a presumed attack against the Marco Fidel Suarez Base in Cali, the Air Force High Command advises that the published report is not true. The report may have been based on the fact that at a certain time one of the guards fired a shot into the air. This is everything that the command can report to the people on the incident.

BRIEFS

NICKEL, COAL EXPLOITATION PLANS--Bogota, 7 Jan (EFE)--According to Colombian Coal Corporation (CARBOCOL) Manager Hernan Garces, Colombia will invest $600 million to exploit nickel and coal mines in the country's northern region. Garces said that negotiations have been concluded with U.S. and European financing firms to this effect. Revenue from nickel exploitation will amount to $80 million a year. Exports of nickel will begin within 2 years and coal exports within 3 years. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0035 GMT 8 Jan 79 PA]

EXCHANGE SURPLUS--Rafael Gama Quijano, general manager of the Bank of the Republic, today disclosed that the country has a surplus of $97 million in exchange operations, primarily the result of increased revenue from coffee and net capital income of $9 million. The official also revealed that international assets total $2.242 billion, an increase of $407 million over 1977. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jan 79 PA]

NEW OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL SAYS PRICE INCREASE 'MODERATE'

PA051628Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 5 Jan (LATIN)--Rene Ortiz, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), has said here that the organization's recent oil price increase is "moderate."

In a news conference prior to his departure for Vienna tomorrow, Ortiz said that "this 10-percent increase is only an adjustment. It means that we want to compensate for something that has been lost. Therefore, this percentage should not be seen as an increase that will benefit the OPEC members. It is an adjustment for the losses caused by two main factors: world inflation and the depreciation of the dollar in relation to the main currencies in the international market," he added.

Ortiz admitted that "OPEC was unable to reach a unanimous decision" on the percentage of the price increase, but he added that the policy of prior contacts among the countries undoubtedly helped to make the decision easier to achieve."

Ortiz praised the U.S. energy policy, indicating that "President Jimmy Carter's energy plan is a good attempt by the United States to undertake a policy of rationalizing energy." "The United States is dependent on imports for 50 percent of its domestic demand. The measures of the energy plan permit a better use of petroleum, and the best use of this exhaustible resource is just what the OPEC members are seeking," he added.

Ortiz noted that OPEC is still considering adequate measures to permit a greater use of alternate sources of energy, but he said that this was not borne in mind when the price increase was decided. "The cost of alternate sources of energy, which are expensive, can at some moment equal the cost of petroleum," Ortiz said. However, he indicated that crude cannot be substituted as an energy source.

Ecuadorean Ortiz was elected OPEC secretary general at the recent meeting in Abu Dhabi, where the 10-percent annual oil price increase was also decided.

LEGALLY RECOGNIZED PARTIES PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

PA092028Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The 12 legally recognized political parties are preparing to participate in the elections for representatives to the national chamber. During this month, they will hold their national assemblies in various cities of the country to draft and nominate the lists of candidates for national deputy and to ratify the decisions made at the provincial levels for the sectional candidates.

On its part, the Alfarist Radical Front will challenge the arbitrary decision of the Supreme Electoral Council [to withdraw its registration].

A rally will be held in Quito to honor the memory of assassinated Abdon Calderon Munoz on the first month anniversary of his death. Ecuadorean politicians of all ideological sectors will attend the rally.

NATIONAL ACCORD SIGNING DRAWS MIXED REACTIONS

PY081811Y Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Jan 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] The signing of the national accord by the Febrerist Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party and the Christian Democratic Party has caused mixed reactions in different political sectors of the country.

The official party has branded this agreement as a "subversive" plan which would be to some extent responding to Marxist-Leninist directives.

This agreement does not have the support of all opposition groups. Some leaders of nonparticipating groups have received the signing of this agreement with a great deal of skepticism.

Tadeo Centurion Sostoa said yesterday: "I do not believe that the national accord will gain full acceptance, as they claim. The directorate of the legitimate Radical Liberals have not had any talks or contacts with the participants in that agreement. However, we are talking with the United Liberal Party and with some members of the party who are not at this time involved in any of the splinter groups organized within the party."

German Acosta Caballero, president of [Radical Liberal Party's] directorate recently recognized by the Central Electoral Board, recalled what he had said in his yearend message. In regard to the national accord he stated that at this time they will try to find "points of agreement and join efforts with other democratic parties under conditions of mutual respect without jeopardizing the individuality and autonomy of the participants in that organization."

The strongest criticism of the national accord outside official circles was voiced by Liberal Party President Fulvio Hugo Celauro: "Attempting to bring about the union of all Paraguayans because the country is being preyed upon by leading world centers and not for lofty and positive reasons of brotherly coexistence is like asking Paraguayans to unite to demand from our neighbors an outlet to the sea. What I mean is that their's is a faded and shredded banner waved too long by followers of the Kremlin."

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES SEEK CLARIFICATION OF RULING

PY102222Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jan 79 p 10 PY

[Text] Education Minister Raul Pena, in his office yesterday afternoon, received officials of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, better known as Jehovah's Witnesses, headed by Pastor Milton Henschel, vice president of the church, which has headquarters in the United States. He was accompanied by Pastors Helmer Pysh and Pablo Ozorio Reyes, director and member of the congregation in Paraguay, respectively. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the Jehovah's Witnesses, who requested reconsideration of the measure adopted by the government canceling their activities in the country.

At the end of the meeting the Jehovah's Witnesses indicated that the meeting was kind, frank and cordial, and that they explained to the minister that the most important point in their belief is "to worship God."

They explained that the negotiations must continue in the Interior Ministry, the government organization which ordered the cancellation of their activities, where they will try to obtain an explanation of the scope of the government measure considering that they still have not received official notification and that all they know is what has been published in the newspapers and the interviews held with the press. Today they will try to meet with the interior minister, or at least with a high-level official of that ministry.

Elmer [as published] Pysh said: "I believe there is no animosity toward us from any officials, particularly from the Education Ministry."

At the end of the meeting Minister Pena said: "We explained to them the score of the national constitution and that the measure taken by the government should not be considered in any way as religious persecution, but merely that there are some precepts in the constitution which they cannot fulfill. These are the main reasons and they are very well known.

Ruling Confirmed

PY102223Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Jan 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Under Secretary of the Interior Ministry Miguel Angel Bestard explained to members of the congregation of the Jehovah's Witnesses today the scope of the decree dated 3 January 1979 by which the legal status of this religious organization was canceled.

The meeting was held in the Interior Ministry between Bestard and representatives of the religious organization headed by Milton Henschel, vice president of the Jehovah's Witnesses with headquarters in the United States.

The under secretary explained to the visitors that the decree not only cancels the legal status of the congregation but also prohibits all their activities on Paraguyan territory.

Helmer Pysh, director of the congregation in Paraguay, after receiving confirmation today that the decree prohibiting Jehovah's Witnesses religious activity in the country has not been changed, said that they will study the situation, but that apparently they have no choice.

Regarding the comments made by Education Minister Raul Pena that the prohibition of religious activity by the Jehovah's Witnesses is not religious persecution, Pysh disagreed. He then asked: "Doesn't the closure of 50 temples and the prohibition of religious activity mean moral persecution?"

PDC Charges Religious Persecution

PY102306Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Jan 79 p 10 PY

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) labeled the government's decision to cancel the legal status of the Jehovah's Witnesses as religious persecution. This was stated in a communique released by the PDC this morning.

The communique states that the decree "violates the basic human rights granted by Article No 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that "persons who do not honor the national flag or anthem, in public or in private, are not doing anything illegal, whatever their reasons." The communique adds that one should condemn the attitude of "hypocrites who pretend to honor the country through official, civil or military ceremonies, hoisting the flag or singing the anthem while violating human rights, shamelessly taking goods and public funds and being prepotent, arbitrary and immoral."

BRIEFS

PARTY PRESIDENT ON PAROLE--Arnulfo Gill Del Valle, former president of the Radical Liberal Party and former director of the weekly "EL RADICAL" has been recently released from jail on probation. Gill served more than two-thirds of his sentence and has a record of good conduct during his stay at the national penitentiary. He was sentenced for libel and slander, among other things. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Jan 79 p 2 PY]

SITUATION 'RETURNING TO NORMAL' ON SECOND DAY OF STRIKE

PA101414Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0855 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[By Claude Regin]

[Excerpts] Lima, 10 Jan (LATIN)--It is believed that the labor situation will return to just about normal today in Peru, considering that the military government has been able to prevent a complete paralysis of the economy.

Many people did not go to their jobs yesterday on the first day of the 3-day general strike called by the main labor organizations to protest the government's economic policy. However, the threats of complete paralyzation of economic activities did not materialize, even in the vital mining industry, which represents 60 percent of Peru's export revenues. The mining industry was only slightly affected by the strike. Most of the poeple of Lima and the provincial cities were forced to remain home by the lack of transportation and fear of generalized street disturbances such as those that occurred in previous strikes.

There were practically no disturbances yesterday, and the few incidents of passing vehicles being stonded were quickly controlled by police and soldiers, who were present in large numbers in all cities. Factories were closed in Lima yesterday, but many banks, supermarkets, restaurants and private enterprises operated normally. The urban bus service was limited because busdrivers feared for the safety of their passengers and vehicles.

An evident sign that the strike was not as successful as its organizers had hoped was the fact that the important copper industry operated normally yesterday. According to RELIABLATA, 100 percent of the personnel of the two mines operated by the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Corporation went to work, while 90 percent did so at the six state mines of CENTROMIN [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise].

Reports from the provinces indicate that there was practically no violence at potentially explosive sites such as the cities of Arequipa, Cuzco, Ayacucho, and Huancayo, where the strike was only partially effective, as in Lima.

CGTP SUSPENDS 3-DAY STRIKE BEGUN 9 JANUARY

PA110058Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima 10 Jan (AFP)--The national 3-day strike begun yesterday, Tuesday, was suspended "in order to continue the struggle under more favorable conditions," the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] announced here tonight.

CGTP Secretary General Eduardo Castillo said in a press conference that "the strike had developed successfully" thus far in spite of the distorted reports issued by the government-controlled press.

Castillo said that despite "the violent repression unleashed by the government," which was unequalled in the history of Peru, 80 percent of the workers heeded the strike call.

He said that the decision to suspend the strike had been made in consultation with the other organizations which had agreed to strike and that the CGTP will continue to struggle for the release of the imprisoned union workers and "militants," for the lifting of the state of emergency and for the goals set by the strikers.

Although he admitted that the strike call had been heeded "a little less than in May last year," Castillo said that this strike had been more meaningful because of existing conditions.

He said that the idea of suspending the strike originated from the Federation of Banking Employees, which is one of the most powerful groups in the CGTP.

He said that the decision had been adopted to "safeguard the integrity and solidarity" of the labor organizations "in view of the government's repressive action" and the divisionist maneuvers of the Aprist party and "troublemaking" groups.

POLICE RAID COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS

PA102018Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 10 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Communist Party [PCP] headquarters was raided by the police today and 50 party members were arrested.

Jorge del Prado, PCP secretary general, was not present during the incident but arrived shortly after. He protested vehemently against what he termed a "provocation" on the government's part.

Among those arrested are Manuel del Priego, director of the UNIDAD weekly which was recently closed together with six other independent publications; Pedro Mayta, a member of the PCP's Political Committee; and Carlos Bonino, Communist Youth secretary.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS ESPIONAGE INCIDENTS

PA091430Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1105 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Jan (LATIN)--Last night the Peruvian Constituent Assembly condemned the Chilean "acts of espionage" which were disclosed officially here, and it asserted that the Peruvian Government has been "unjustifiably tolerant." A resolution approved in a secret session stated that Peru did not deal with the spy case as "vigorously or as promptly as demanded by its importance."

The Peruvian Government issued a communique in December announcing its expulsion of six Chilean citizens involved in espionage in Peru.

On its part, the Santiago government admitted that four of the alleged spies were members of the military missions in the Chilean Embassy here, and the other two were identified as the captain and first officer of the "Beagle," a Chilean tanker. The tanker docked on 13 December in the northern port of Talara, 1,200 km north of Lima, reportedly for refueling and repairs.

"These espionage actions contradict the rules of respect, friendship and cooperation between sister countries and have damaged the good relations between these two nations," said the resolution approved by the Constituent Assembly.

After pointing out that the government denounced the spying of "Chilean officers and agents," the assembly agreed to "vigorously condemn the acts of espionage." It also said that "the information given to the people has been tardy and unsatisfactory."

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS ENTRY OF NEW CUBAN REFUGEES

PA091640Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas--Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi confirmed that the government will not permit the entry of new Cuban refugees into the country.

The Venezuelan foreign minister explained that the ruling will be upheld until a final solution is found to the problem of 200 Cubans who entered Venezuela in December 1978.

Consalvi made the announcement shortly after an interview with President Carlos Andres Perez at the Miraflores Palace.

HERRERA MEETS WITH DIPLOMATS, OTHERS

PA110048Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan president-elect received in his provisional offices in Altamira many diplomats from international economic circles. These persons discussed foreign policy and the North-South dialog with Herrera Campins.

The Culture Commission appointed by President-elect Luis Herrera Campins has been completed. It will be in charge of studying everything related to the country's cultural institutions and organizations involved in the inauguration of the new administration.

The main commission is made up of Prof Luis Albarenga, [word indistinct] Covo, Beltran Guerrero and poet Jose Salazar. There are also subcommissions for science and technology.

Gen Rafael Alfonso Rabar, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, said that he had informed the president-elect that the Venezuelan petroleum industry is operating normally. At the end of his meeting with President-elect Herrera Campins, Gen Rafael Alfonso Rabar said: [recording indistinct]

MEP DENIES JOINING COPEI ADMINISTRATION

PA110327Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Peoples Electoral Movement [MEP] is not interested in participation in the Social Christian Party [COPEI] administration or in drafting joint tickets for the municipal council elections.

This was said by MEP national leader Siuberto Martinez when asked about an article appearing in EL NACIONAL. According to the news items, the MEP was ready to collaborate with the COPEI administration.

Another news item in the same publication says that Herrera Campins was interested in having the MEP participate with COPEI in the municipal elections. Martinez said that the MEP political line toward the coming administration would be one of critical opposition and support only for measures benefitting the country.

Regarding the alleged collaboration, Martinez said that the MEP is willing to form a union but only with other leftist political forces and no others.

SOVIET RATIFICATION OF TLALTELOLCO TREATY RECEIVED

PA092152Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2131 GMT 9 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Jan (EFE)--The Tlaltelolco Treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America received the support of the great powers when its ratification by the USSR was deposited here Monday. It was officially announced today, Tuesday, that the letters ratifying the Soviet Union's signature were presented yesterday by Ambassador Yuriy Ivanovich Volskiy to Mexican Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel.

The ratification refers to the second protocol of the treaty, which compells the possessors of nuclear weapons not to introduce or install such weapons in Latin America, especially in the territory of the signatory countries.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT DENIES SHAH ATTEMPTED TO BUY HOME

PA101502Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0549 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Jan (EFE)--The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today denied that the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, had asked permission to buy a house in the vacation port of Acapulco.

The source added, however, that if this were so, the permission could not have been obtained easily. According to Mexican law, only Mexicans can own land on the country's coastline.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OUTLINED IN LETTER TO IMF

FL092007Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1910 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--Mexico's 1979 economic program is aimed at attaining greater advances in economic growth, reducing the rate of inflation and limiting the country's foreign debt to $3 billion.

This is contained in a letter of intent which the Mexican Government--through Finance Secretary David Ibarra Muñoz and Bank of Mexico Director Gustavo Romero Kolbeck--has sent to International Monetary Fund Director Jacques de Larosiere.

The letter states that the Mexican Government has established the goal of reaching a 6.5-percent growth of the gross national product.

The total deficit of the nonfinancial public sector will be limited to 125 billion pesos in 1979, and this also will help to limit the net foreign debt to $3 billion, a figure similar to that of the past year.

The economic program is contained in the revenues budget and income law and in presentations at the Congress by the secretary of finance and public credit and secretary of programming and budget.

The principal objectives in the third year of the economic program are:

(1) Attaining rapid expansion in the levels of investment, growth and employment.

(2) Reduction of Mexico's inflation rate to a level that approaches that of its principal trade partners.

(3) Improving the balance of payments' current account by significantly reducing the use of medium-term foreign credit.

The letter also mentions that in accordance with recent estimates it is expected that consumer prices will increase an average of 17 percent.

It also notes that international reserves of the Bank of Mexico have been strengthened considerably as a result of an adequate exchange policy.

As of 31 October 1978, Mexico's international reserves exceeded $2 billion, even after having paid in advance for purchases of $240 million from the IMF.

The letter indicates that one of the factors that will increase the surplus in the current account of the nonfinancial public sector will be the expansion of the levels of production and the export of oil, which will provide more resources.

The Mexican Government letter, which represents the economic strategy of the administration of President Jose Lopez-Portillo, was examined at a 3 January meeting of the IMF Executive Directorate. It was decided at the meeting to continue the international financial institution's support to Mexico.

It also was decided to increase [Mexico's] special drawing rights from $370 million to $535 million. Under this program Mexico can draw approximately $800 million.

PEMEX INCREASES PRICE OF INDUSTRIAL FUELS

PA091205Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2254 GMT 8 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jan (AFP)--Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] today increased the price of diesel fuel, kerosene and natural gas for industrial use. The diesel fuel price was increased (?$.25) for every 25 liters, the natural gas price was increased almost $1 per 600 cubic meters and the price of kerosene will increase incrementally over the next 10 months by almost $1 per 600 liters. Prices of the other 19 products which PEMEX manufactures were not affected.

PETROLEUM DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN SPAIN

FL091944Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1831 GMT 9 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Madrid, 8 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of the government enterprise Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), this morning arrived in Madrid from Montreal.

During his stay in this capital, Diaz Serrano will meet with representatives of the Spanish petroleum monopoly "CAMPSA" to resolve certain problems concerning the sale to Spain of Mexican crude oil, the price of which is higher than the current price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Diaz Serrano said that Mexico wants to cooperate in the industrialization of Spain within the framework of cooperation between the two countries.

RADIO COMMENTATOR INDICATES POSSIBLE ROYO-TORRIJOS RIFT

PA101522Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[From the "Radioperiodico Conciencia" progam by Miliciades Ortiz]

[Text] According to confidential reports which have still not been confirmed, General Torrijos intends to resume what he calls his "domestic patrols" throughout the country. This would cause some difficulties to the administration of President Royo, who is trying to build up his own, individual image during the Torrijos retreat to the barracks.

If General Torrijos resumes his patrols, there could be some friction between the president and the former chief of government which would undermine the image of one of the two.

POLITICIANS MAY SEEK TORRIJOS' RESIGNATION

PA101524Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[From the "Analisis y Accion" program by Balbino Macias]

[Text] This radio program has heard that some political leaders are seriously thinking of starting a campaign to have President Royo retire--listen to this--Colonel [Armando] Bellido and General Torrijos, who are eligible for retirement and should have retired.

I repeat, I am not saying this on my own. This is according to reports that top political leaders of a certain group are seriously thinking of asking President Royo to retire General Torrijos and Colonel Bellido because they should have retired already--and President Royo is the supreme chief of the National Guard, and not Torrijos, as the paper LA REPUBLICA said a few Sundays ago. Torrijos is not the supreme commander of the National Guard; it is President Royo, just as in the United States Jimmy Carter is the commander in chief of the armed forces. Royo is going to be asked to act as president and as supreme chief of the National Guard.

CANAL DIRECTOR GENERAL MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

PA101945Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Gabriel Lewis Galindo, director general of the Panama Canal Authority, and his staff met today with Ambler Moss, U. S. ambassador to Panama; David Popper, U.S. ambassador on a special mission representing the State Department; and Gen Welborn Dolvin, who represents the U.S. Department of Defense. This was a continuation of the meetings being held by representatives of both countries to (?verify) the steps being taken in regard to the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

While the top officials met at the Banco Nacional Building, various binational working groups meeting in different places considered various questions regarding treaty implementation in different commissions.

Ambassador Popper and General Dolvin are in Panama for a 4-day stay to meet with the Canal Authority and also with civilian and military authorities of the Canal Zone in connection with the same subject.

At noon today the two U.S. officials will pay a courtesy visit to President Aristides Royo at the presidential palace.

LAW SCHOOL DEAN SPEAKS AGAINST CANAL TREATIES

PA101528Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[From "Radioperiodico Conciencia" program by Milciades Ortiz]

[Text] The community was startled yesterday to hear the words of Cesar A. Quintero, who said that the neutrality treaty was imposed on Panama by the Pentagon and that it is a treaty that guarantees a U.S. military presence in Panama in perpetuity. Cesar A. Quintero is an international lawyer of worldwide renown, the dean of the Panama University Law School and present president of the Bar Association.

Quintero said the neutrality treaty was unprecedented. He said that if many nations subsribed to it, as the United States and Panama want, the document will be validated or confirmed and later it will be very difficult for Panama to reject it. He insisted that the neutrality treaty is the most damaging for Panama because it denies Panama's neutrality and permits the United States to have a military presence in Panama in perpetuity. He also said yesterday over a radio program that the treaty was imposed by the U.S. Government on the Panamanian Government and that the Tack-Kissinger agreement was cloaked in attractive language but actually undermined Panama's upright stand in the Canal Zone issue because it included the concept of defense in the hands of the United States. Quintero said that this government, which came to power in 1968, was actually meant to ram through a canal treaty--that this was its objective and reason for existence. The radio program over which Quintero spoke yesterday was the Exitosa Network, which was heard in the central provinces and was directed by Irma de Quintero. I believe it to be the best radio program this year on the 9 January 1964 incidents.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S MISSION TO CUBA RETURNS

PA101458Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[From the "Analisis y Accion" program by Balbino Macias]

[Text] The Panamanian mission that had gone to Cuba has returned. It was headed by Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and included Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega. Noriega is no longer on the list of those who may be retired. According to certain reports, Noriega is laughing because reports that he would retire did not prove to be true. He is not going anywhere. He is remaining as G-2.

PANAMA CITY MAYOR FINES GROUPS FOR PAINTING ON WALLS

PA110330Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Panama City Mayor Roberto Velasquez fined the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], the People's Party and the anticommunist God and Panama movement 500 balboas for violating Decree 192 of 27 November 1978, which establishes regulations on the displaying of posters, signes and propaganda and the painting of murals and signs along avenues, streets and highways, on buildings and in squares and public places. The FEP and the People's Party were fined for painting several buildings and walls in the city with slogans referring to the commemorative acts of 9 January. The anticommunist God and Panama movement was fined for throwing cans of paint against the Cuban Embassy in this city on the afternoon of 8 January. The People's Party and the God and Panama movement admitted their responsibility in these acts. On the other hand, FEP representatives did not attend the mayor's hearing, but were fined anyway.

RETURN OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL DRAWS COMMENT

PA101822Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[From the "Resumen Informativo" program with Ramon Pereira, Jr]

[Excerpts] [Pereira, Jr] We wanted to discuss briefly a subject with which the press has been very concerned in the past few days, what some newspapers have called the return to Panama of sovereignty over its airspace, meaning the return to Panama of the air traffic control center which has been operating in the Canal Zone. The news was sold to the public with the idea that we are recovering sovereignty over Panama's airspace. But some interesting things have not been said and we will discuss them because as Panamanians we are concerned about them.

In the first place, the idea of giving to Panama the air traffic control center came from U.S. Government circles who are not in agreement with Panama's international policy and who are not in agreement with the treaties. They have been delving into things to return to us without our having asked for them. Since we wanted the canal, they also want to return to us other things for which we are not prepared.

On 7 September, the same day the treaty was signed, there was an exchange of notes between negotiator Bunker and Romulo Escobar Bethancourt in which Panama was informed that it had to take charge of the air traffic control over its territory. The Federal Aviation Agency had been operating in Panama since 1945 at the invitation of the Panamanian Government. This was at the service of our government. In other words, Panama had called them, just as it can call a private company, and told them to take charge of air traffic control. Panama had not lost sovereignty, was not putting its rights in anybody's hands. It had merely sought a capable entity to administer this control. Panama had paid absolutely nothing, and an installation now valued at $19 million was set up with an operating budget of $5 million yearly. This means that in 5 years Panama will have to pay the $5 million that make up this organization's operating expenses.

The sensitive thing about all this, which has been mentioned by Ramon Pereira, Sr, is that at this moment in Panama there is not a single technician with the training to replace the men now working, most of whom are North Americans. We have to train 85 Panamanians for the job. The cost of training will be borne by the Panamanian Government. At present the enterprise operating the air traffic control center in Panama has 105 employees. We are going to train 85. I deduce that in order to choose the 85, at least 100 or 125 will have to be trained in order to select the best. In the course of 5 years, the installation will gradually revert to Panama in stages. Starting on 1 March the first group of Panamanians will go to start learning, and this will continue until the necessary 85 are trained.

The North Americans say they think Panama can operate the center with less than $5 million because it will not have to pay the differential, insurance, housing allowance, and costs for rotational expenses and because Panamanians probably will make less than the Americans, who currently make about $30,000 yearly. What worries me most about this responsibility which we Panamanians have to start shouldering, not because we asked for it, but because Panama's enemies passed it on to us--something that will keep on happening, more unplanned expenses--is that in 5 years we may not have reached the level of efficiency and technical capacity required by the FAA and international air traffic control organizations. This means that the agencies would say Panama is not up to the level of required efficiency, and many airlines will no longer operate in Panama for fear of losing a plane, because we do not have the necessary safety mechanisms.

COSTA RICA

ISRAEL ASKS FOR MORE VIGILANCE AT EMBASSY

PA102026Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has redoubled vigilance at the Israeli Embassy. An antiaircraft gun has been placed on the rooftop of the building housing the ambassador's offices overlooking the west side of the central park. Two Civil Guardsmen carrying binoculars have been posted to observe nearby buildings. Another guardsman is posted inside the embassy to search the briefcases and handbags of persons entering it.

A public security official said that these steps have been adopted at the request of the Israeli Embassy, which fears possible terrorist attacks as a result of the crisis in the Middle East.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS 18 JANUARY TRIP TO MEXICO

PA101556Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0449 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jan (AFP)--Salvadoran President Carlos H. Romero today told AFP that his trip to Mexico on 18 January will serve to strengthen even further the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Romero will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez, Planning Minister Eduardo Reyes, Economy Minister Roberto Ortiz and Labor Minister Roberto Escobar. He will arrive in Mexico City at 1100 (1700 GMT) on 18 January and return to El Salvador on 20 January at 0900. The presidential retinue will also be made up of representatives of private enterprise, directors of autonomous institutions, union leaders and newsmen.

Romero said that during his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo, mutual aid agreements will be signed and the supply of Mexican petroleum to El Salvador will be sought.

The president said that his trip to Mexico is at the express invitation of Lopez-Portillo, whom he met during his stay in Mexico almost 15 years ago. Two of Romero's children were born in Mexico when he was military attache at the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico.

Romero said that Central America's political situation is affecting the region's economic development and that it would be very healthy if its big brother, Mexico, would help the area's countries overcome their problems.

He also said that El Salvador's turbulent political situation is not exclusive to this country, but exists in all those places where the big powers are disputing markets.

Romero denied that there is persecution against the church in El Salvador, adding that if any priest has found himself in difficulty with the authorities it is because he has been found in places that are not very Christian.

Referring to the charge by San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero that he has been threatened with murder, President Romero said that if the archbishop asks for protection the government will give it to him.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE CALLS FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

PA101454Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1043 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jan (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Human Rights Committee last night issued an urgent appeal to the subversive groups and the Salvadoran Government to contribute to the search for a formula that will end violence.

The Salvadoran Human Rights Committee recommended that an effective formula might be the promulgation of a decree of unrestricted amnesty. Through that decree, all political prisoners would be released. These would logically include the five prisoners whose release is being demanded by the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] in exchange for the release of British citizens Ian Cameron Massie and Michael Chatterton and Japanese Takakazu Suzuki.

"This committee hopes that this patriotic appeal will be promptly understood by all clandestine organizations and the government as a constructive contribution and gesture to promote the beginning of a dialog among all Salvadorans, without distinction, which through peaceful, democratic and civilized means will lead us to make serious efforts in the search for correct and effective solutions to the country's grave and acute social and economic problems," the last paragraph of the committee's appeal stated.

The government and the subversive organizations might issue a reply in the next 24 hours for the beginning of a new search for solutions to the country's violence. If a general amnesty is decreed, it is possible that the three foreigners being held by the FARN will automatically be released.

The FARN has made several demands for the release of the three foreigners. The most difficult and impossible ones deal with the release of political prisoners and the publication of a subversive manifesto in El Salvador.

The two British citizens have been held for 40 days, while Suzuki has been held for 33 days. The Human Rights Committee believes that their predicament could be favorably solved through a general amnesty and the repeal of the Law of Defense and Guarantee of Public Order. According to sources close to the companies that employed the three kidnaped foreigners, changes in the demands are expected in view of a more flexible attitude by the kidnapers.

The request for amnesty is currently being studied by an ad hoc commission appointed by Congress. It has to issue its report before the plenum of the assembly makes its decision.

GUATEMALA

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET HERE

PA101722Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Government sources have reported that the Central American economy ministers will meet in this capital over the weekend to discuss matters related to the Central American Common Market [CACM].

The CACM has weakened in the last few months in view of the problems that have arisen. For this reason, several topics will be broached during the discussions and adequate solutions to existing problems will be sought.

It was reported that the Central American economy ministers will meet in our capital on Friday and Saturday. They are expected to reach firm conclusions about the CACM's problems.

NICARAGUA

REPORT ON CLOSING OF BORDER WITH COSTA RICA

PA102257Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2215 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] We interrupt our transmission with Radio Corporacion from Managua, Nicaragua, to report about the incidents which took place approximately 1/2 km away from the border post in Penas Blancas.

According to a dispatch sent by Elvin Arce, our correspondent in that region who is also a Costa Rican customs official, there was an armed clash which lasted about 15 minutes and led to the immediate closure of the border by the Nicaraguan authorities.

Elvin Arce will tell us in his own words what happened approximately 15 to 25 minutes before 1600 near the border.

[Begin recording] [Arce] Yes, the gunfire was very close. We could distinctly hear the shots.

[Question] How long did it last?

[Answer] Approximately 15 to 20 minutes.

[Question] Did it take place on Nicaraguan territory?

[Answer] Well, we suppose so.

[Question] Was it close to our border?

[Answer] Yes, very close.

[Question] About when did it happen?

[Answer] I would say about 15 minutes before 1600.

[Question] Has the shootout ended?

[Answer] Yes, but the border has been closed.

[Question] This action was taken by the Nicaraguan authorities?

[Answer] Right.

[Question] Do you know what took place on the other side of the border?

[Answer] No, I do not.

[Question] But whatever happened, the Nicaraguan authorities immediately closed the border; is that so?

[Answer] Correct.

[Question] Approximately at what distance did the shootout take place?

[Answer] About 1/2 km.

[Question] Very close to our border?

[Answer] Right. [end recording]

This interview came directly from our border post in Penas Blancas, on Costa Rican territory.

MASS, MARCH MARK ANNIVERSARY OF CHAMORRO'S DEATH

PA110352 [Editorial Report PA] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2100 GMT on 10 January 1979, announcing that it is in network with Managua Radio Corporacion, begins a live broadcast of a ceremony being held in Managua, Nicaragua, to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, former owner of the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA and an opposition leader.

The broadcast begins with a mass at the Las Palmas Church in Managua, where Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo delivers a 6-minute eulogy praising Pedro Chamorro's character, ideals and struggles. He notes: "That which always happens in the case of outstanding men is now happening in the case of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's disappearance from the world: Instead of weakening, their memories grow larger with the passing of time, and with each new day their teachings acquire new reality and authenticity."

After the archbishop's eulogy, the mass continues and concludes at 2126 GMT. At this time transmissions continue from outside the church, where several unidentified Radio Corporacion announcers take turns in describing the scene.

They begin by noting the large number of people ready to participate in the march to the general cemetery located in the western part of the capital, as well as the large crowds watching from the sidewalks. The announcers estimate the number of people present at 15,000 and comment on the abundance of placards, the Nicaraguan flags flying at half-mast and the banners of many colors representing a variety of organizations.

The march begins at 2135 GMT, led by members of the Chamorro family, the relatives of a number of persons reported as missing and the organizers of the event. Also participating in the march are leaders and members of the Broad Opposition Front, the Democratic Liberation Union, the United People's Movement, the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the Chamber of Industry and the Chamber of Commerce, as well as a large university delegation, numerous high school students and representatives of many labor, youth and women's organizations, communities and neighborhoods.

The announcers continue to describe developments connected with the march, stressing at all times the large crowds in attendance and the fact that despite the large number of people, everything is taking place peacefully. At 2220 GMT San Jose Radio Reloj ends its live broadcast from Managua after announcing that broadcasts would be resumed sometime later, but without specifying the time.

At 2319 GMT, San Jose Radio Reloj rejoins Managua Radio Corporacion and resumes the live broadcast of the ceremony marking the first anniversary of Chamorro's death. The Radio Corporacion announcers then report that the marchers have begun arriving at the general cemetery where Chamorro is buried and that several speakers are expected to address the crowd. After the announcer gives a general description of the scene at the cemetery, Radio Reloj suspends its live transmission at 2324 GMT, announcing that it will resume its live broadcast some time later.

After this, Radio Reloj resumes its normal programs, but does not rejoin Managua Radio Corporacion for a continuation of the live broadcast.

More on Commemoration Activities

PA110249Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA

[Report from Managua by Radio Corporacion correspondent Antonio Santana--presumably recorded]

[Text] Colleagues and listeners of Radio Reloj, Costa Rica: We can inform you that the demonstration held on the first anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's murder was a complete success. Over 50,000 persons met at the Las Palmas Church in Managua and later marched to the general cemetery in commemoration of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and his struggle. He is considered to be the martyr of public freedoms in Nicaragua.

The commitment made by the organizers of this commemoration with the political officials in Managua was that there would be no incidents during the march from Las Palmas to the general cemetery. So it was. There were no incidents, and complete order reigned until after the ceremonies at the general cemetery.

We have received reports that the National Guard chased groups of young men who were on their way home from the cemetery. We also heard that someone had been injured, but we have no report on how many persons have been arrested or have sought asylum.

There have also been reports of repression in the departments. We were informed that following a mass for Dr Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal in Granada at least 200 persons are trapped in La Merced Church. The National Guard is not allowing the people in the church to return to their homes.

We were also informed that the persons who participated in a mass for Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Rivas wanted to demonstrate later but were prevented from doing so by the National Guard, which used teargas and weapons fire.

This is what has been reported to Radio Corporcion on the repression waged following the ceremonies in memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

In regard to the united struggle of the Nicaraguan people to rid themselves of the Somoza dictatorship, Alfonso Robelo, member of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] Political Committee, made statements to Radio Corporacion this afternoon in which he announced that the mediation had ended because Somoza had in principle rejected the plebiscite which the federation proposed. The FAO had accepted the plebiscite. [sentence as heard]

Alfonso Robelo said that during his recent trip to the United States he met with Ambassador Bowdler, U.S. representative on the mediation commission, and during these talks it was concluded that mediation had ended in Nicaragua. Let us hear what Alfonso Robelo has to say about mediation in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] We all know that it is final. I really did not speak to all the ambassadors, only one of them--Ambassador Bowdler. I believe that the mediation is over. [end recording]

Police Arrest March Demonstrators

PA110250Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Managua police tonight arrested an undetermined number of persons who had participated in the civic-religious ceremony held on the first anniversary of the death of journalist and opposition leader Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. The arrests were made by the police at the Managua Fire Department, where a group took refuge when they heard shooting in the vicinity of the ruins of the Palace of Justice Building.

It was learned that at least three unidentified persons were wounded during an incident between demonstrators and the police near the Fire Department building. Fire Department spokesmen said that the police identified the persons who took refuge in the station and apprehended some and released others.

At the same time it was reported that military patrols which took up positions in the destroyed section of the city (the former center of the city) also arrested some demonstrators who were returning on foot from the cemetery due to a lack of public transportation. According to local press reports, the arrests were made very close to where Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was murdered a year ago.

Union Leader Shot

PA101710Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1520 GMT 10 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan labor class became agitated today when it learned the details of the assassination of union leader Luis Alberto Medrano Flores in Managua last night. The union leader died from a bullet that pierced the femoral artery. He was secretary general of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions (CUS). He was killed while distributing pamphlets inviting people to participate in today's events in memory of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who was killed 1 year ago. Residents of the Salvador [name indistinct] neighborhood in eastern Managua where the assassination occurred were eyewitnesses to the attack. Five individuals in a red station wagon without license plates shot Medrano Flores to death. He had been the CUS representative at the Broad Opposition Front (FAO).

May R. Nudell, labor attache of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, visited the mortuary where Medrano Flores' body was lying in state. The CUS is a Nicaraguan labor confederation that has strong ties with large U.S. confederations such as the AFL-CIO. The CUS is also affiliated with the Confederation of Central American Workers (CTCA), the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization (ORIT), and the International Confederation (CIOLS) with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The funeral of the union leader, who died before entering the operating room of a Managua hospital, will be held before noon, shortly before the events to mark the first anniversary of the death of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal.

GOVERNMENT REMINDS BROADCASTING STATIONS OF CODE

PA110417Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0020 GMT 11 Jan 79 PA

[Communique issued by the National Radio and Television Directorate--read by announcer]

[Text] The National Radio and Television Directorate advises the owners and managers of the broadcasting stations of the country that:

Whereas radio and television broadcasting has the social function of contributing to the improvement of the forms of human coexistence in general and to the raising of the cultural level of the country in particular and not serving as a means to disturb public peace and order or provoke the committing of any crime;

Whereas at the present time several information media are still obstinately maintaining the tendency to ignore the legal norms which regulate the broadcasting media in the country;

Whereas it is the duty of this national directorate to give ample warning to prevent violations of the radio and television code now in force;

They are advised herewith that:

1. The radio and television code is in full force;

2. This national directorate has the unavoidable obligation of enforcing the corresponding law in case infractions are committed by the broadcasting media;

3. Although it is not a law of the republic, they should adjust their broadcasts to the moral norms of the journalistic ethics of the Inter-American Press Association, which are listed below, in case their broadcasting stations have a journalist who is not aware of them:

Journalistic Ethics

Inform precisely and truthfully;

Omit nothing that the public has a right to know;

Always use the impersonal and cultured form without detriment to assertiveness and critical thought;

Disregard rumors and indirect references in order to affirm only that which one can assert with proof and documents;

Consider that it is preferable to omit a news item rather than disseminate it erroneously or without justification;

Take care that information does not contain the personal views of the editor because this would constitute a commentary and the reporter or chronicler must not invade that which is reserved for other sections of the newscast;

Remember before writing how powerful the available broadcasting media is and that the damage caused to an official or individual as a result of a false charge can never be totally repaired with a gentlemanly explanation or correction;

Maintain honesty and calmness in disputes and do not affirm anything which we might have to retract the following day;

Keep in a prominent place on the work tables the words of William Walker, a distinguished U.S. journalist: One must not write as a journalist that which one cannot defend as a man.

[Signed] National Radio and Television Directorate

ANNIVERSARY OF CASTRO'S ARRIVAL IN HAVANA CELEBRATED

FL082309 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2255 GMT on 8 January carries live coverage of public rally at Havana's Ciudad Libertad being held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the arrival in Havana of Fidel Castro and his column following the 1 January 1959 revolutionary triumph. In an earlier announcement of the rally, Havana reported that it also is being held to welcome a "liberation motorcade" of youths who have retraced Castro's 1959 route from Santiago de Cuba to Havana.

Coverage opens with shots of a big poster reading: "20 years of victory," and a portrait of Fidel Castro addressing the people. Many of the people in the crowd are waving small Cuban and 26 July Movement flags. PCC Central Committee member Luis Orlando Dominguez is seen on the dais along with other unidentified officials. Dominguez is the announced main speaker.

At 2305 GMT, the cameras show the lead vehicle of the motorcade arriving at the site of the rally followed by the other vehicles. The chief of the column then officially reports the column's arrival. The national anthem is played at 2309 GMT, and a gun salute is rendered at the same time.

After the gun salute, portions of Castro's speech at this site 20 years ago are played over loudspeakers. Television announcer Manolo Ortega, acting as master of ceremonies, then sets the scene, announcing the purpose of the rally and briefly recounting the events of 8 January 1959. He then reports that Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto is presiding over the ceremony, along with other government, party and mass organization officials.

Representing the Jose Marti Pioneer organization, a girl Pioneer speaks at 2316 GMT to report on the activities of the motorcade. After her brief remarks, Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, is introduced as the main speaker and begins speaking at 2322 GMT.

Dominguez immediately begins recalling the events of 20 years ago and hailing the motorcade that retraced Castro's route. He says "events such as this one demonstrate our gratitude" to the country's eternal heroes. He then turns to Castro's 8 January 1959 speech and describes the scene at that time when a dove landed on Castro's shoulder.

Dominguez reads a youth declaration underscoring and hailing the revolutionary victory, transformations under the new revolutionary government and successes over the past 20 years. Continuing, he also compares the situation in Cuba prior to and after the revolution. He stresses the rights which the people and youth have gained from the revolution, including guaranteed health services, education and work. He goes on to express "eternal gratitude" to everyone who made these gains possible, specifically naming many martyrs, including Che Guevara, Camilo Cienfuegos, Manuel Ascunce Domenech, and "the youths in Angola and Ethiopia" who are members of the Che Guevara teaching brigade.

Still citing the youth declaration, he reads their pledge to be better and to improve in every aspect of work and study, adding that "the youth will always be worthy of the sacrifice and example" of the country's martyrs. We pledge, he says, that we will be worthy of the torch of the revolution. And we will be "loyal continuers" of the principles of the revolution, party and Fidel, and "we will never yield on a single one of those principles." He goes on to say that on a day like today, "we proclaim that in the conscience and heart of the young generations of Cubans will always be lighted the eternal and unextinguishable flame of the revolution."

After vivas to the revolution, party and Fidel, Dominguez concludes at 2351 GMT, saying: "Pioneers for communism", to which the crowd replies: "We will be like Che". Coverage ends shortly thereafter.

ROCA HEADS OBSERVANCE OF MELLA'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

FL110040 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Radio and Television Services in Spanish at 2322 GMT on 10 January carry live coverage of the ceremony being held on the steps of Havana University in observance of the 50th anniversary of the slaying of "anti-imperialist leader" Julio Antonio Mella in Mexico City. PCC Politburo member Blas Roca Calderio is the announced main speaker.

Television coverage opens with shots of the "Mella memorial" and a huge portrait of Mella. A sign on the dais reads: "50th anniversary of the assassination of Julio Antonio Mella." Meanwhile, a television announcer gives background information on Mella. At 2327 GMT, Blas Roca and other officials take their positions on the dais and the national anthem is played. Acting as master of ceremonies, television announcer Manolo Ortega then sets the scene, explaining the reason for the ceremony. He adds that Politburo members Blas Roca and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez are presiding over the ceremony, along with Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo, and other officials. He then introduces Blas Roca, who begins speaking at 2332 GMT.

Roca immediately states that the importance of this ceremony is the "presence of our people, workers, men and women, to pay homage to the one who 50 years ago gave his life for the revolution." He says that President Machado, better known as an "ass with claws", ordered Mella's assassination 50 years ago. It was not the only assassination of his regime, Roca adds, but it is the most everlasting to the memory.

Roca then devotes a considerable part of his speech to Mella's revolutionary life, struggles and actions as student leaders, defender of the cause of nations, defender of the working class, founder of the first Marxist-Leninist party in Cuba and journalist, who continued the struggle for Cuba while in exile. He adds that Mella did much in little time. He was deeply influenced by Jose Marti, he says, and even planned to write a book about him. And he says: "The book of the revolution, its setbacks and victories, its achievements and work, its past and present, its future, is a vivid book about Marti, a book like the one Mella wanted to write."

Roca goes on to say that Mella was an "eminent precursor" of today's reality, and we find "lessons and examples" in his life and work. Mella fought discrimination against blacks, he says, and today we "show our beautiful reality of equality for all gained by the revolution, and we strongly proclaim ourselves against racism and the inhumane apartheid" that still exist in countries subject to imperialist exploitation.

Our country, Roca adds, this year will host the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, "a momentous meeting of chiefs of state and government for whom it will be a vital matter to liberate the world from the remains of colonialism" imposed by imperialism. And they must, he says, "promote peace and detente and pave the way for a new international economic order."

Roca then states that Machado tried to destroy Mella and his cause in 1929, but he only succeeded in assassinating the man. Roca immediately recalls that the people in 1933 made the "tyrant" Machado flee and "he immediately sank in the trash can of history." He goes on to say that another revolutionary leader emerged in 1953, and "30 Januaries after the assassination of Mella, the other tyrant, Batista, fled to sink in the same trash can of history that awaits all tyrants." And this time, he says, "there will be no more tyrannies."

On this 20th year of the revolution, he adds, "We feel special respect, affection and admiration for all who, like Mella, before and after him, gave their lives for the revolution, for the cause of the country's liberation, for the cause of the people's freedom, for the cause of progress and socialism, for the cause of a society free of all forms of oppression and exploitation and for a society in which man truly and forever becomes the brother and friend of man."

Roca concludes at 0001 GMT, saying that "guided by Fidel and the party, and with the enthusiasm of the first day," let us continue our hard work today "in the sugar harvest which rains are threatening to delay" and always in all production and services. "Let us raise our revolutionary Marxist-Leninist consciousness," he says. "Let us raise our internationalist solidarity, let us hail the beautiful triumph of the people of Kampuchea and, in this way, let us pay homage to those who with their blood fertilized the path of this beloved revolution, this invincible revolution, this indestructible victory because the people sustain it with the motto: Fatherland or death, we will win."

The Internationale is then played as the cameras show shots of the crowd with the portrait of Mella superimposed on the screen. Coverage ends at 0004 GMT.

PORTUGUESE PAPER PUBLISHES FIDEL CASTRO INTERVIEW

FL082119Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 8 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The Portuguese newspaper O DIARIO has published an interview with Cuban Council of State President Fidel Castro, who recounts the Cuban revolutionary process. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, its maximum leader made important statements which help to understand the history of a country which, located 100 miles from North American imperialism, is building socialism, states the Portuguese newspaper.

After recalling his first activities as a university student and the measures adopted after the triumph of the struggle against the tryanny, Fidel Castro refers to the political ignorance to which the country was subjected for years. The Cuban leader explains that the working class, upon assuming power, must undertake a program with attainable objectives based on the country's situation and the aspirations of the workers, stresses the Portuguese newspaper.

CDR NATIONAL DIRECTORATE APPROVES 1979 WORK PLAN

FL101247Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has approved the work plan which the organization will carry out in revolutionary vigilance tasks in 1979. Included among the revolutionary vigilance tasks to be carried out by the CDR members are the reinforcement and fulfillment of pledges made in the Revolutionary Guard sector, strengthening the operations centers in neighborhoods. Another task is that of carrying out and controlling the duties of the operations centers in neighborhoods and municipalities and stabilizing operational functions.

During this year the CDR members, along with the National Revolutionary Police, will study relations with the police at all levels of the organization. They will also work in educating cadres on knowledge of the enemy's forms and methods of behavior, and they will instruct the CDR masses on the ways to face antisocial and precriminal activities.

At the neighborhood level the organization will control the delivery and use of the "control de mi guardia" identification cards, and they will hold mass vigilance meetings to increase efficiency in the work done jointly with the Interior Ministry. In addition the CDR will continue holding repudiation meetings at locations where robberies or other crimes are committed.

Included among the CDR tasks for 1979 is the development of the special emulation in honor of the people's government assemblies. In this way the CDR members will efficiently support the assembly review meetings of the popular organs. This emulation will establish the neighborhood organizations to be declared winners for having the largest number of electors attending assembly meetings. Within the framework of this effort they will also carry out an extensive propaganda program which through billboards, posters, placards and murals the CDR members will announce the day, hour and place where the assemblies are to be held.

CARIBBEAN PLANNING EXPERTS TO MEET IN HAVANA

FL102247Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The first meeting of the Caribbean planning experts will be held in this capital 23-31 January, the Central Planning Board has announced. Matters concerning exchange of experiences in planning work and programs of providing advice, training, and social sector planning will be examined at the meeting. Specialists of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee member countries--Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Surinam and Trinidad and Tobago--will participate in the meeting. The Netherlands Antilles and the West Indies Associated States will participate as observers. UN agencies and international economic organizations have been invited to attend.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS GUADELOUPE SUMMIT

FL110224Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jan 79 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The summit in the sun held a few days ago in the Antillean archipelago of Guadeloupe by four capitalist powers--the United States, France, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of German (FRG)--is one more step in the imperialist escalation against socialism.

North American President James Carter, his French host Valery Giscard d'Estaing, British Prime Minister James Callaghan and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met on 5 and 6 January at the invitation of France to informally discuss U.S.-Chinese relations, the crisis in Iran, the situation in Indochina, the Mideast conflict, Africa and the SALT nuclear disarmament talks undertaken by the United States and the Soviet Union. These were too many topics for only 48 hours, which was how long the meeting lasted.

Actually, it was a case of analyzing the global imperialist policy and achieving common action toward the Soviet Union. It is logical to assume that there were big differences, and some reports leaked out during the meeting, although there was no final communique or declaration on the meeting.

The United States went to Guadeloupe to obtain a single policy toward the Soviet Union from the four powers gathered there and to establish some sort of division of work among them with regard to the tie with China, especially concerning the supply of weapons.

Regarding SALT negotiations, the United States is seeking a harmonious strategy from the West and its Atlantic alliance in the face of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. Another purpose of Washington is to succeed in maintaining domination over Iran and prevent the strategic balance of capitalism from breaking.

To manage these matters, the chiefs of government present in Guadeloupe took their advisers with them. For example, Zbigniew Brzezinski was there for the United States, Jacques Whal for France, John Hunt for Great Britain and (George Rufus) for the FRG.

Differences arose over the Yankee plan to integrate Western Europe militarily under its total command. France and Great Britain have their own nuclear weapons, on the one hand, but the FRG is virtually occupied by Yankee nuclear bases and is participating for the first time as a world power in such a limited meeting of the capitalist West.

Although the meeting was one of four men from the same world who speak the same language, have the same ideas and share the same concerns, what Giscard d'Estaing predicted did occur--that there were differences of emphasis in the evaluation of situations. The British Callaghan announced at the meeting the sale of warplanes to the Chinese. This was of concern to the FRG since the operation means a strong economic injection--about $2 billion--for Great Britain.

There were serious differences on economic problems which, in the end, were not discussed. The British interests in South Africa are not exactly the same as those of France, the United States and the FRG. In the Middle East, the situation between Egypt and Israel seems to have reached a deadlock, and the United States is trying desperately to break this deadlock. Lastly, with regard to the SALT talks, some U.S. allies believe that countries that possess nuclear weapons or that serve as bases for the North American might should participate in these talks. However, Washington is afraid that this would take away its Western leadership in the short term and prefers to maintain its control [of the West] through NATO.

As can be seen, the interimperialist differences are not only of emphasis, as Giscard says, but they go much deeper.

On the other hand, it appears that they did agree on distributing the neutron bomb in Western Europe, trying to maintain domination over Iran, strengthening relations between the West and China, and helping to modernize the Chinese economy and especially the Chinese Armed Forces.

The summit was held in St-Francois on the island of Grande Terre which, along with Basse Terre--divided by a broad channel--form the archiepelago that is completed bt five other much smaller islands. The entire archipelago has 1,779 sq km and 335,000 inhabitants. There were some other aspects. For example, there was a Swiss citizen who was vacationing in St-Francois, and he and his wife were evicted from the house he had rented so that James Carter and his family, who remained a few days after the meeting resting, could move in.

We do not know what advice Brzezinski gave to Carter. But the fact is that it was Brzezinski who informed the North American President of the defeat of Phnom Penh and the end of the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique.

As the finishing touch to all this, it can be said that the enormous and grave interimperialist differences cannot be solved today with high-level meetings, and much less when other partners--like Japan, Canada and Italy, which are not happy because they were not invited to this summit in the sun--are left out of such meetings, as happened in Guadeloupe.

JAMAICA

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST GAS PRICE INCREASE

FL101626Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The security forces have been making a strong presence throughout the corporate area [Kingston] since early this morning in an effort to keep the city's roads clear and insure the (?safety) of normal activity. The police were forced to use tear gas on at least two occasions to disperse crowds of demonstrators who have attempted to block roadways in the [word indistinct] and Half Way Tree areas, in the continued protest against the new gas price increases. The new price is to be set today.

Here in Half Way Tree there is a tense atmosphere when our reporter beheld a confrontation between citizens, some of whom are accused of being members of the Jamaica Labor Party-affiliated Nationalist Patriotic Movement, which has organized the demonstrations.

In the meantime most business places in the uptown area are open for business but commercial banks have remained closed for the second day running.

And reports from Westmoreland said that road blocks had intensified in that parish this morning. Areas affected include Savanna la Mar, Bluefields, Whitehouse, Frome and (Negril corporate) area. The Area One [Jamaica Broadcast Corporation] headquarters in Montego Bay reported that all was quiet in that town. Two gas stations were blocked and there is a [word indistinct] on others.

Meanwhile the Montego Bay branch of the Women's Freedom Movement has condemned the reported attack launched against two Montego Bay businessmen yesterday, stating that the incident only occurred because of the businessmen's political affiliations.

PUERTO RICO

PAN-AMERICAN GAMES DISPUTE RESOLVED

FL081144Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The Pan-American Sports Organization--OPEDA--and the Puerto Rican colonial government have agreed to only use country emblems of Puerto Rico in the ceremonies of the eighth pan-American games to be held in San Juan next summer. The agreement was adopted at a meeting between ODEPA President Mario Vazquez Rana and Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo. At the meeting the ODEPA head convinced the Puerto Rican authorities to only use the Puerto Rican anthem and flag at the inaugural and closing ceremonies of the games as is set out in ODEPA's olympic games. Governor Romero Barcelo had tried to change this regulation by introducing a variation; that is, at both ceremonies to raise the U.S. flag along with the one of Puerto Rico, and to play the two countries' anthems.